RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 4th March, 1986/13 Phalguna, 1907 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, **Mr. Chairman** in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of apparels

*121. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of quota utilisation relating to export of apparels from India to each EEC country and also Sweden, Finland, USA, Austria, Canada and Norway during the period 1980 to 1983 alongwith the annual quota level and actual exports to each country in each of these years; and

(b) how do these figures compare with those of the year 1985?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Figures in 000's)

Country	Year	Base level	Shipment	% Utilisation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
USA	1980	41034 pcs.	32054 pcs.	78·1
	1981	42385 pcs.	32026 pcs.	75·6
	1982	43787 pcs.	30451 pcs.	69·5
	1983	51301 pcs.	54043 pcs.	105·3
	1985	58904 pcs.	54254 pcs.	92·1
FRG	1980	22892 pcs. +26 kgs.	19141 pcs. +0.47 kgs.	83·6
	1981	23209 pcs. +36 kgs.	18478 pcs. +2 kgs.	79·6
	1982	23532 pcs. +40 kgs.	17473 pcs. +1 kg.	74·3
	1983	27895 pcs.	14779 pcs.	53·0
	1985	28704 pcs.	21485 pcs.	74·9
France	1980	8137 pcs. +21 kgs.	7881 pcs. +2 kgs.	96·9
	1981	9077 pcs. +23 kgs.	8222 pcs. + kgs.	90·6
	1982	9325 pcs. +25 kgs.	6866 pcs. +1 kg.	73·6
	1983	11630 pcs.	6715 pcs.	57·7
	1985	12522 pcs.	8836 pcs.	70·6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Italy	1980	6709 pcs. +43 kgs.	5450 pcs.	81·2
	1981	7346 pcs. +53 kgs.	4988 pcs.	67·9
	1982	7722 pcs. +56 kgs.	3735 pcs.	48·4
	1983	8977 pcs.	4600 pcs.	51·2
	1985	9689 pcs.	4975 pcs.	51·4
Benelux	1980	9720 pcs. +12 kgs.	6705 pcs. +0·24 pgs.	69·0
	1981	9896 pcs. +13 kgs.	6254 pcs.	63·1
	1982	10076 pcs. +14 kgs.	5819 pcs.	57·8
	1983	10934 pcs.	4689 pcs.	42·9
	1985	11291 pcs.	7487 pcs.	66·3
Denmark	1980	1683 pcs. +3 kgs.	1491 pcs.	88·6
	1981	1722 pcs. +4 kgs.	1521 pcs.	88·3
	1982	1763 pcs. +4 kgs.	1506 pcs.	85·4
	1983	2153 pcs.	1646 pcs.	76·5
	1985	2263 pcs.	2017 pcs.	89·1
U K	1980	23536 pcs. +168 kgs.	14269 pcs. +8 kgs.	60·6
	1981	26476 pcs. +170 kgs.	15328 pcs. +5 kgs.	57·9
	1982	26804 pcs. +172 kgs.	18216 pcs. +2 kgs.	68·0
	1983	29465 pcs.	16679 pcs.	56·6
	1985	30102 pcs.	20570 pcs.	68·3
Ireland	1980	355 pcs. +2 kgs.	148 pcs.	41·7
	1981	373 pcs. +2 kgs.	253 pcs.	67·8
	1982	408 pcs. +2 kgs.	240 pcs.	58·8
	1983	508 pcs.	263 pcs.	51·8
	1985	550 pcs.	374 pcs.	68·0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Greece	1980	—	—	—
	1981	157 pcs. +2 kgs.	116 pcs.	73·9
	1982	167 pcs. +3 kgs.	80 pcs.	47·9
	1983	320 pcs.	119 pcs.	37·2
	1985	392 pcs.	299 pcs.	76·3
Canada	1980	2770 pcs.	1791 pcs.	64·5
	1981	6113 pcs.	4605 pcs.	75·3
	1982	6470 pcs.	4097 pcs.	63·3
	1983	6925 pcs.	5100 pcs.	73·6
	1985	7897 pcs.	8531 pcs.	108·0
Sweden	1980	3493 pcs. +86 kgs.	3439 pcs. +95 kgs.	98·5
	1981	3691 pcs. +55 kgs.	3844 pcs. +68 kgs.	104·1
	1982	3758 pcs. +56 kgs.	3358 pcs. +31 kgs.	89·4
	1983	4396 pcs.	3287 pcs.	74·8
	1985	4290 pcs.	4329 pcs.	100·9
Austria	1980	907 pcs.	638 pcs.	70·3
	1981	960 pcs.	530 pcs.	55·2
	1982	1020 pcs.	690 pcs.	67·6
	1983	265 pcs.	252 pcs.	95·1
	1985	280 pcs.	248 pcs.	88·6
Finland	1980	457 pcs.	329 pcs.	72·0
	1981	494 pcs.	263 pcs.	53·2
	1982	503 pcs.	386 pcs.	76·7
	1983	1590 pcs.	1012 pcs.	63·6
	1985	1654 pcs.	933 pcs.	56·4
Norway	1980	1188 pcs.	1030 pcs.	86·7
	1981	1213 pcs.	1055 pcs.	87·0
	1982	—	—	—
	1983	—	—	—
	1985	585 pcs.	562 pcs.	96·1

(Source : Apparel Export Promotion Council)

NB : The export by weight is not taken into account in working out utilisation.

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न पूछा था उसमें दो प्रकार का प्रारूप था, यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय और उसके बाहर के कुछ देशों के संबंध में था और सरकार ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है वह एक-दूसरे में मिलाकर ऐसा रखा है कि ई.ई.सी. ग्रुप और दूसरे देशों का अलग से दिखाई नहीं देता है और जो स्टेटमेंट है उससे भी पता लग रहा है कि ऐपैरल एक्सपोर्ट में दिन प्रति दिन ह्रास होता जा रहा है। छान-बीन करने के बाद पता लगा कि ऐपैरल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन के लिए प्रयत्नशील नहीं है, वह कन्ट्रोल काउंसिल के रूप में बन गई है। लेवी लगाती है, कोटा बांटती है, फाइन लगाती है और इसमें भी भयंकर धांधली आकर खड़ी हो गई है। अब मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस ऐपैरल एक्सपोर्ट काउंसिल में निरन्तर ह्रास को देखते हुए उसमें सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ? ऐपैरल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल कन्ट्रोल काउंसिल बन गई है जो उसका अधिकार नहीं है। सरकार को अगर इसकी जानकारी है तो इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: In the first place, I would like to make it clear that there has been gradual increase in exports of garments from this country. Actually, our exports last year touched 1069 crores which was the highest ever. This trend is still being maintained.

As regards the Apparel Council, no doubt, there are some differences among the members. But the supervision over the Council is by the Textile Commissioner and the Textile Commissioner also exercises authority to settle the disputes. Besides, there is regular audit to audit the accounts of this Council. No doubt, there was, some time back, complaints from some of the members that the ordinary members of the Council were not allowed to look into the accounts. That was the reason that steps have been taken to ensure that this is also implemented.

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो थोड़ा आरोप लगाया था उसको कुछ तो मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया और मुझे लगता है कि कुछ बातें ध्यान में नहीं आ रही हैं एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन काउंसिल का काम कोटा बांटने का, पैनलटी लगाने का, फाइन करने का ही काम नहीं है। वह तो अपने अधिकार के बाहर जा रही है, प्रोमोशन में ह्रास होने के बाद सरकार को बाहर डैलीगेशन भेजना चाहिए था, लाबी को भेजना चाहिए था जो कि भारत के और एक्सपोर्ट में गिरावट नहीं आने देता। मैं एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूं कि मल्टी फाइबर एग्रीमेंट होना था जो कि ईस्टर्न कंट्रीज उसके अन्दर सम्मिलित थे उसमें कई बार एक्सटेंशन हो गया, एम.एफ-1, एम. एफ 2, एम. एफ.-3 होता चला जा रहा है। अब उसके एक्सटेंशन से भी भारत के एक्सपोर्ट को नुकसान हो रहा है। कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे जो प्रतिनिधि बाहर जाते हैं शायद उसको समझते भी नहीं हैं। श्रीमान एन.डी. तिवारी पिछली बार जेनेवा गए। वहां उन्होंने भाषण दिया कि हां, इसका एक्सटेंशन होना चाहिए। एक्सटेंशन होने से हमारे अधिकार, हमारे एक्सपोर्ट में कमी आती है साल यह जो मई या जुलाई 86 में समाप्त होने जा रहा है इसका फिर एक्सटेंशन न हो क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, I would like to make it very clear that the quota distribution guidelines are given by the Textile Commissioner, who is, of course, a part of the Textile Ministry. And these guidelines are strictly followed by the Council in the distribution of the quota. As regards the Multi-fibre Agreement, no doubt, this Multi-fibre Agreement has been extended from time to time. And it is also a fact that the developed importing countries have not really implemented the Multi-fibre Agreement in letter and spirit. And that is the reason that India has been leading a sort of opposition in the Multi-fibre Agreement and we have, along with other

developing and exporting countries, taken up this matter and suggested that this Agreement should be followed up in letter and spirit, and if necessary it should be directly brought under the GATT.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Textiles Minister has painted a rosy picture but the stark reality is that the share of India is less than 1.8 per cent in the international garment trade. If there is an upward swing, it is not because of any Government thrust but mainly because of the weakness of rupee vis-a-vis other major international currencies like the US dollar. The export to America in 1984 was 754 lakh pieces whereas in 1985 it has dwindled to 686 lakh pieces. This is the progress that the Government has made. Sir, the Textile Export Promotion Council has taken an unwies step to agree with the Soviet Union about the quality standards. The United States of America has already imposed certain stiff rules, and the Soviet Union also has put several conditions. The Soviet Union is a friendly country. But the Soviet Union has a monitoring agency by name Intex India whereas the Soviet Union purchases heavily from Pakistan and there is no such agency. And nearly 60 per cent of the garments exported to Russia were rejected as substandard. And as a friendly country what steps the Government of India will be taking to scrap this quality standard condition.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, I am afraid it is very difficult for me to agree with the view of the hon. Member that there has been a decline in the export of garments. In the first place, I would like to correct the hon. Member that our share in the global trade of garments is 2.4 per cent. And at the same time, as I said earlier, we exported garments of the value of Rs. 1.079 crores which was the all time record and, I think, this trend is still being maintained. As regards the export to the non-quota countries which also includes Russia, our exports are gradually increasing. And I can assure the hon. Member that the increase in the export of garments will be continued, and all possible efforts are being made by the Government of India to assist the Export Promotion Council to export more and more. And for this purpose, in order to improve the quality control, we are shortly going to set up a Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi which will be able to provide special training facilities and experience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member said that the number of pieces exported has gone down. You have said that the value has gone up. Can you reconcile the two?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, I can mention the shipment to the United States. It was 304.51 lakh pieces in 1982, while in 1985, it was 542.54 lakh pieces.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: What is the figure in 1985. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Pal Malik.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : श्रीमान मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको इस विषय की जानकारी मिली है कि जो कपड़े विदेश में भेजे जाते हैं उनमें हिन्दुस्तान के निर्यातकों ने हाथ के बने कपड़े बताकर जो मशीन के बने हैं या पावरलूम के बने कपडे हैं वे भेजे हैं और उनकी शिकायतें हैं कि वे विदेशों से लौटाए गए हैं ? और मैं दूसरी जानकारी यह चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज तक जो बाजार हम को उपलब्ध था विदेशों में उस में चीन बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और हम को वहां नुकसान हो रहा है और अगर यह सच है तो हम इस के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान : पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमें नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है इस लिये कि हमारा निर्यात बढ़ रहा है । बाकी चीन और हांगकांग भी

मार्केट में है और इसी लिये हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारा निर्यात ज्यादा बेहतर हो ताकि यूनिट वैल्यू ज्यादा मिले और उस की वजह से हमारा निर्यात ज्यादा हो । जहां तक इसका सवाल है कि कौनसा कपड़ा इस्तेमाल किया गया तो 80 परसेंट तो हमारे यहां ज्यादातर पावर लूम और हैंडलूम का कपड़ा होता है । मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई इंफार्मेशन हो किसी पार्टिकुलर केस के बारे में जिस में दूसरे कपड़े का इस्तेमाल किया गया हो तो मैं उस की छानबीन करा लूंगा ।

Restriction-free tea export

***122. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:**

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry has demanded for restriction-free tea export during 1986;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of the comfortable supply position at home and abroad restrictions on exports, such as quotas and minimum export prices have already been dispensed with. The present policy will be continued as long as there are no violent fluctuations in the international tea situation which could react adversely on domestic price stability.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: Sir, my first question is what has been the total production and total export as well as total export earnings with regard to tea during the past three years and what are the expected figures on the sales during the current year 1986?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir the hon Member was pleased to ask three things, total production for three years, export and the earnings. Sir, the total production for 1983 was 581 million kgs. and in 1984 it was 645 million kgs. and in 1985 it was provisional, it was 657 million kgs. Now, on the question of exports, the figures are 208 million kgs. in 1983, in 1984 it was 217 million kgs. and in 1985 it was 222 million kgs. Sir, the value of exports in 1983 is Rs. 516 crores, in 1984 it was Rs. 740 crores and in 1985 it was Rs. 711 crores. Now, the hon. Member was pleased to ask us what is likely to be the position in the current year. Well, it is not possible for me to exactly give the figure but I can assure the House that we expect to do even better this year than last year.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: Sir, this year it has been reported in the press that the countries which are major exporters of tea, namely, Argentina and Sri Lanka, due to various reasons, are not exporting as much tea as they were doing during the last few years. Naturally our tea barons are having a good time in the international market. So, my question is (a) why the minimum export price, instead of being dispensed with, is not being fixed at a higher level, and (b) what fraction of the profits earned through tea exports is being re-invested for re-plantation of the tea bushes which have grown too old? And whether these amounts which are being kept for reinvestment for this purpose are being considered adequate by the Government, and, if not, what steps the Government propose to take in this matter?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, I have not been able to follow so far as part (b) of the question is concerned. But on part (a) I will first make my submissions. The question that is posed is why the minimum price...